

The best that can be said of the situation at Chicago is that it is "democratic chaos."

The more Mr. Curtis tries to explain, the further he is from the point of explanation.

The socialists and communists of Chicago will do the yelling in the democratic convention. They are all for Butler.

If it wasn't for Ben Butler, S. J. Tilden, John Kelly, the tariff, and a republican record, the democrats might have a glimmer of hope of success.

The Butler demonstration in Chicago Saturday night was a forerunner of the fate of the democratic party this fall—broke up in a row.

The fact can not be winked out of sight that Blaine's popularity is what is ailing the democratic party.

The latest from Chicago is "very uncertain." The uncertain quantity is John Kelly who seems to be a bigger man than the entire convention.

The report comes from Chicago that Mr. Tilden will insist that his first letter must be considered as final. When the time comes a second letter will be read which will emphasize his determination not to be a candidate. The report also says that he will advise the convention to nominate Cleveland.

The Rev. J. I. Foot, for a number of years county superintendent of schools of Rock county, and lately of Austin college, Texas, and president of the Polytechnic college at Houston, Texas, was elected president of the Alumni Association, of Lawrence University at Appleton last week. Mr. Foot was also chaplain for nearly 20 years of the 18th Wisconsin.

The democrats have offered another resolution in congress for a magnet investigation. It is proposed to go over the same ground already gone over by democratic senate searching committees. The real object of the resolution is to hunt for campaign material for the democrats. The committee was authorized to sit in chambers, to visit watering places, and to roam about the country at public expense. Such committees have been organized before, and the rule has been that instead of catching republican thieves, they have fished out democratic rescues.

General Butler will spend \$50,000 in trying to get the third nomination at Chicago. It is not probable that he will be honored with the first place in the democratic ticket, but like Kelly, he is bound to turn the convention into a circus and make fun for the country. The democratic estimates of General Butler are various, and he is the journal of the party say "who is a man whose nomination would be most disastrous to the democratic party, and also that he is the one man whom the democrats must nominate in order to succeed; that he is a blatant demagogue and an unscrupulous knave; the embodiment of justice and a vulgar thief."

Mr. Anson Rogers, who is a delegate to the national democratic convention, has suffered himself to be interviewed by the Chicago Times. Mr. Rogers took it upon himself to say:

"We are going to carry Wisconsin against Blaine this fall. The opposition to Blaine is so deep-seated among the republicans of our state that hosts of them will not either stay at home or vote the democratic ticket, if a good man is nominated here next week."

"Whom does your state prefer?" "We are not insisting on any particular candidate, and will await the best sense of the convention. Either Bayard, Cleveland, Thurman or McDonald will do us perfectly well. We feel greatly encouraged up in Wisconsin this year." Mr. Rogers is a very enthusiastic democrat, and when his party is deepest in the valley of despair, and is at the farthest possible point from success, he sees victory right under the nose of the democratic party. He is a little too enthusiastic in a campaign like this. Wisconsin is just as sure for Blaine and Logan as Missouri is for the democratic nominee. The democrats have claimed Wisconsin in every presidential campaign since 1856, and each time it has gone republican.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The democratic managers who are now in Chicago, have tuned their voices to sing—"We're going to whip them this year." There is hardly a republican who does not remember to have heard a declaration like this in every campaign for the past twenty-four years. It is a stereotyped expression, and has been voiced by the party to give it some encouragement during a campaign.

It was said away back in 1864, when Tilden and the whole democratic party spoke as one man in proclaiming that the war was a failure.

It was heard in 1868 when the earnest man Doollittle and Andy Johnson and Lyman Trumbull and others who had been republicans, went arm-in-arm against Grant.

It was heard in 1872 when Greeley and Curtis and Schurz and Sumner and several hundred independent and influential republicans bolted the second nomination of Grant, when it looked to them as if the entire country was going to sit down on the republican party.

It was heard in 1876 when Tilden began to howl for reform, when he said the wolf was at his door of the people, and when he invoked his cupful of dispatches and planned his arrangement to purchase the Oregon electoral vote.

soldier and splendid man," Hancock, was nominated to lead the democrats to certain victory.

The same boast comes in 1884 when the democrats will be more sorely defeated than they have been in twenty-four years. They haven't a ghost of a chance to save themselves from defeat.

BLAINE AND THE SOUTH.

The south is considered a forlorn hope to the republicans, the 153 electoral votes of that part of the country being considered certain for the democratic candidate. It is very strange that this should be the case, when the fact remains that the republicans have done, and are still doing, more than the democrats ever did and ever will do, to build railways in the south, to develop its resources and to give it permanent prosperity. Under the rule of the democratic party, with southern political leaders thoroughly imbued with the democratic spirit, the south was a dark spot on the map of this country.

It has been considered impossible under the present democratic system of enforcing a dishonest vote, and an unfair counting of the votes, to carry a single state for the republicans. But the changes that the whirlwind of time brings about, constrains a prominent Louisiana sugar planter, to write the following lines to the Inter Ocean:

"I do hope and pray that you can bring about Ben Butler's nomination next week. It would give me so much pleasure to see my numerous friends in New Orleans voting for 'Brute Butler,' as they call him. It would be the worst dose they ever attempted to swallow—for worse than Greeley. If the republican party would send able speakers down in Louisiana, as they do in other states, to canvass, Louisiana could be carried by the republicans. Louisiana has always been left to the local politicians, instead of sending northern talent to canvass."

"There will be a large vote given Blaine by the intelligent planting interest of Louisiana, no matter who the democratic nominee may be. The tariff plank in the republican platform is what will catch them. I have met and talked with many people from Louisiana since Blaine's nomination, and although democrats heretofore, they say the republican party is their only salvation for sugar protection."

Every consideration of self-interest—internal improvements, railway enterprises, the building of mills, the erection of furnaces, more and better schools, and more cotton and sugar to the acre and less democratic politics—should induce the south to vote for Blaine and Logan.

THE LAWRENCE COMMENCEMENT.

To the Editor of the Gazette. Appleton, Wis., July 1.—The commencement exercises of Lawrence University were this year of unusual interest and as heretofore of an high order of literary excellence.

The oratorical contests for the various prizes and honors, the baccalaureate sermon by President Raymond; the sermon before the religious societies, by Rev. W. Gardner, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; the lecture before the Philanthropic society by Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; the lecture before the Alumni, by Rev. Eugene Updike, A. M., of Racine, the reunion of the Philanthropic, Athena, Phoenix and Laureate societies; the exercises of the graduating class; the toasts and responses at the commencement dinner, were all of high tone and indicative of high scholarship and thorough culture. A large number of the alumni and other warm friends were present from different parts of the state and from other states, and the regard for and interest in this institution of learning manifested, was very great.

At the close of the lecture before the alumni, an obituary of Mrs. Olin A. Curtis, prepared by Mrs. Mary A. Phinney Stansburg, by request of the alumni association, was read by Miss Nellie Hunt, which was a tribute to the memory of one whose sweet spirit and gentle christian ways, are held by many in Janesville as well as elsewhere, in fond remembrance as among the richest treasures of the heart.

One of the graduating class is Howard W. Kellogg, son of the lamented Prof. R. O. Kellogg. He is a young man of most excellent promise, and his friends expect for him a career of great usefulness.

The president's levee called together at the beautiful residence on the college grounds a throng of the literary elite and was an occasion of social enjoyment and revival and renewal of friendships of days gone by.

Rev. T. Clithero, A. M., was chosen financial agent of the university, and will devote his individual energies to its financial interests.

At a meeting of the alumni two thousand and three hundred dollars were subscribed towards the endowment of a chair in natural history.

By resolution of the alumni it was enjoined upon their president to express at the commencement dinner the great pleasure felt by the alumni in the fact that now appears the first graduate of the university from parents who are also graduates thereof, "prim Alumnus Alumnorum." Miss Anna L. Colman, one of the graduating class being the daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry Colman, and Lucinda Darling Colman, both of whom are graduates of this institution. Lawrence university, the only college of the Methodist church in the state, is in every respect entitled to the high esteem in which it is held by those who know its solid worth.

Appleton is a most delightful city, and taken in all respects, is not excelled in the great northwest as a residence and home for such as would give their sons and daughters the most beautiful surroundings and the best possible opportunities for thorough education and true culture. J. I. Foot.

NEW YORK SPEAKS.

The Empire State Shows a Majority for Cleveland.

Forty-two Delegates Declared To Be for the Buffalo Man.

Report That Tammany Will Demand the Two-thirds Rule in the Delegation.

Chicago, July 7.—The situation in political circles has developed a decided warmth in the past two days. The arrival of delegates goes on rather slowly, but boomers are coming in great numbers and they are giving the canvass that element of excitement which had been absent up to Saturday morning.

Probably the most notable feature of the political situation was the arrival on Saturday night of Gen. Butler. The working-men's associations of the city had arranged to give the Massachusetts statesman a brilliant reception, and in accordance with that plan a procession of some 7,000 or over marched to the Lake Shore station at 7:30 to meet him. Upon arrival the reception committee were told by the conductor that Gen. Butler had taken a Michigan Central train at Buffalo, and was probably safe in his room at the Palmer. The train was to be true, the general having been in the city for an hour quietly resting and preparing for the reception which he knew would come later.

The scenes in the vicinity of the Palmer house were interesting. State and Monroe streets were packed for a block on each side with a dense mass of humanity, each one striving to get a position from which he could see the man who attracted so large a share of attention at the convention. The windows of all the buildings in the neighborhood were full of people, and there were many men hung to the cross-arms of the telegraph poles. Travel by street-car on State street was stopped for some time, despite the efforts of the police, and it was not until Gen. Butler had retired at 10:30 that the way was sufficiently cleared to allow of uninterrupted travel.

The procession having been disappointed at the station took up its line of march for the Palmer house, but when it arrived it was impossible to force its way through, even with the aid of a squad of police, and it came to a standstill, and finally marched to Webster avenue and disbanded. There were numerous and unique transparencies in line. Among the mottoes inscribed on them were the following: "Labor needs a statesman," read one, while another asserted: "Butler will cut a Dutch gap in the ranks of our enemies." Still another, signed by an anonymous writer, declared that Butler had gained our confidence not by words, but by deeds. There was the prophecy, "Butler will sweep the country," and "Butler will enforce the eight-hour law." Still others read: "Labor champions all," "Butler's enemies are our enemies," "The Butler has always been for the under dog in the fight," "If any moneybag wants to buy our vote let him go to Hades," and a number of others of a similar nature.

A carriage was provided in front of the Palmer house for the distinguished guest to speak from, and the reception committee having obtained admission to his room soon appeared, and the general was fairly lifted into the multitude. No sooner, however, would he begin "Fellow citizens," than a roar of cheers would go up and not a word of his remarks could be heard by those close to him, let alone the more distant spectators. After several vain attempts to speak he said to those in his immediate neighborhood: "I shall not attempt another word if somebody does not silence the crowd." This being a matter of impossibility, the guard disbanded from the carriage, and was almost locally carried into the hotel and up to the parlor floor, where he entered a room next to that of the New York county Democracy. The door was quickly shut after him and a few committeemen and reporters.

In the general's room he was presented with a highly eulogistic address from the labor associations of this city, which was read by the chairman of the reception committee, Mr. P. McLogan, of the Typographical union.

Gen. Butler replied, thanking the committee and through them his many friends for their hearty welcome and then proceeded to address them. He closed as follows: "I have a good man and true, stand together for your own rights, and they are within your grasp. You who represent the many thousands whose voices and cleers we hear at this moment, even as I speak, as they retire to their homes. Thinking you for this, the highest compliment of my life, the highest mark of regard which a man can have for services rendered to the people, their appreciation, their recognition and their promises of support, reserve for yourselves and for them my most grateful and heartfelt consideration."

Although no word could be heard below, there was as much cheering, perhaps more, as if every word had been heard and every sentence understood. One of the lands which had taken up positions at the State street entrance soon was pressed so hard that they had to play, and this immediately drew a solid crowd to that locality, completely blocking State street.

The well-known "oldest inhabitant," of course, was on the spot, and claimed immediately that "he never saw the like in all his life."

With reference to the state of affairs on Sunday it may be said that everybody was waiting for New York. In the morning the Cleveland men claimed 34 votes and gave their names, and also said that New York's delegation would be for their candidate.

Mentor, The Herald man, said of the situation Sunday morning: "The claim that Cleveland has the delegation without Kings includes with the above Mr. T. Townsend, L. F. Fitzgerald, Peter Ward, and Andrew Jackson. But these four should be classed as doubtful, as should George Williams (elected from the same district as Samuel J. Tilden, Jr.), Henry Brewster, H. D. Gallup, and one or two others."

"So the delegation stands, as near as can be ascertained, 34 for Cleveland, 9 doubtful, 9 from Kings, and 20 anti-Cleveland. It is the theory of the Cleveland men that a number of delegates are anxious to get on the winning side, and that as soon as it is seen the governor is to have the delegation all the doubtful ones will fall in and Cleveland will have the willing votes of about 55 delegates. They declare that the opposition to Cleveland will be no greater than it was to Tilden at St. Louis, when 17 votes were announced by the chairmen as given to Tilden only because the opposition of the unit rule compelled it. The flower's managers still claim Kings will carry Cleveland if by so doing they can beat him."

"It appears, therefore, that Tilden is the back-bone of the Cleveland boom, with the probable strong arm of this hour that New York state will present her governor to the convention with a solid vote. Though appearances are often deceitful, and such delegations as that from Kings quite slippery, this is the outlook."

Dr. Morrison Munford, delegate-at-large from Missouri, and editor of The Kansas City Times, who is at the Palmer, said Cleveland could not carry New York; that he had been there on a visit, and was surprised to find how weak he was among the voters. He was asked:

"What is the outlook for Tuesday?" "Well, I think the contest is narrowed down to Senator Bayard and Judge Field, or the man who can carry New York."

numerous delegates were reported to be. Dispatches from Albany and Utica, N. Y., stated that John Kelly made speeches from the Tammany train at those points. At the latter place his seat:

"The question is, will the Democratic point-of-view be acceptable to the working classes. We rely almost wholly on them for our votes, and they look to us to carry out their interests. Now, I don't know how the people of Utica feel, but if I am to judge by the newspaper reports, the sentiment which you quote sent to the United States senate—Francis Kernan—is now in Chicago working in the interest of Governor Cleveland. I don't know if this is so, but if Cleveland is nominated our usually safe and strong Democratic city will give him only a very small majority. I know that to be not a favorite with the working classes, and it would be suicidal to nominate him. If he is nominated we will try to elect him, but you all know that it is useless public feeling."

Kelly's sentiments were cheered by the crowd. The South Carolina delegation came in during Sunday night, and were asked with regard to Butler, and every delegate spoke in words of exultation. Concerning Tilden they spoke in terms scarcely less contemptuous, and concerning Randall they had not a good word to say. Some of them went so far as to declare that should either Butler or Tilden receive the nomination, South Carolina would cast her electoral vote for Blaine and Logan.

The county Democracy of New York arrived at Cleveland Saturday night, and were met by the Cleveland men, who were about 300 strong and were received by the local Democracy in a royal manner. The situation Sunday night was less chaotic. The Kings county delegation, which the Cleveland men depended on to obtain the necessary majority to control the state delegation, held a meeting at night, and Mayor Kingsley, of Brooklyn, said after the caucus was over: "We have decided to cast a majority vote for Cleveland in this fight. The honor of Cleveland in the meeting of the New York delegation. It is our agreement that the vote by which this contest was reached shall not be given out, nor names on either side or the other."

This was the only delegates from New York who are for Cleveland (one of the Kings county men—Jacobs—refusing to favor Cleveland), which fixes the status of that state, and if the early feeling in favor of Blaine that state is to change, the candidate remains unaltered, decides who will be nominated. On this point again Mentor says:

But Tammany is making it plain that the opposition is strong. It is the obvious unpopularity of the governor in many parts of the state, among the Irish and labor organizations particularly, that is doing this. The opposition to Cleveland in New York is serious, and cool-headed democrats see it. His friends have in part, therefore, been the worst phases of the opposition by bringing one or two prominent labor leaders here to talk for their man, and quite a number of prominent Irishmen. It is also conceded that Cleveland would draw many votes from the Independents. The estimates run from 5,000 to 10,000. The argument is used that Republicans who voted for him once will find it easier to do it again than to go for a new man. Further, it is declared the extent of the quiet rebellion from Blaine in New York cannot be estimated; that it will be surprising, and all for Cleveland if he is nominated.

A Tammany delegate was seen by an American Press association reporter early Monday morning, and he declared that the Tammany men would not submit to the unit rule, and would insist on voting as they pleased in the convention. They appeared among the numbers of that delegation to be divided preference for Butler, and several declared that if Cleveland was nominated they would vote for Blaine. Butler, one of the delegates said, could carry New York by 55,000 majority.

There is some uneasiness among the Indiana delegation for fear that Democrats may interfere with McDonald's chances. A dispatch from Indianapolis says the fear is that Democrats may loom up as the man for the first place.

Col. Wins, of Wisconsin, is non-committal to interviewers.

Judge Niblack, of Vincennes, Ind., is said to be another Hoosier Richmond in the field.

The flower movement seems to lack vitality in New York, although Kelly and other Tammany people say "Flower or Bayard would suffice."

It is deemed probable that ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, will be temporary chairman, and that Thurman or Voorhees will take the chair permanently. Charles H. Wagoner, of St. Louis, is mentioned for chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Andrew H. Green, comptroller of the city of New York, has left the country home of Mr. Tilden for Chicago.

FOREST FIRES IN MAINE.

Boon Burning for Three Weeks—Heavy Loss of Timber.

Moulton, Me., July 7.—Forest fires are doing immense damage in the vicinity of Patton. A large fire between the head of the Abegweit and St. John rivers has been burning for three weeks, destroying many million feet of timber. Another fire between Greenville and West Branch, Penobscot, commenced about a week ago, and is now burning with terrific force. These fires are fed by large trunks of blown down timber of the gales of last fall, and the roar of the flames as watched by night is something terrible and grand. Unless there is rain very soon, many towns now liable for their timber must be entirely destroyed.

150% per cent. off of all baby carriages, at Wheelock's. Prices marked in figures; 14 styles to choose from. Only a few Jewett's refrigerators left, at special prices. Metal water coolers, with faucet, \$1; best filters and ice cream freezers.

"Bozenta" at Prohock & Evenson's.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Dr. Price's Great Baking Powder.

THE TEST:

Does not contain Ammonia.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums.

100,000 ANGRY HOUSEKEEPERS

Wish to know why the Royal Baking Powder Company withhold from the public the simplest intelligence that their Powder contains AMMONIA.

Eminent Physicians and Chemists

SAY THAT

AMMONIA IS A DANGEROUS DRUG

in any human diet. Its use in food is an offense to nature.

Tartrate of Lime is found in all Cream of Tartar. It is a natural product of vegetable origin, derived from the wines which produce Cream of Tartar. It is a constituent of the grape as well as other fruits.

The idea that Tartrate of Lime can be converted into lime at the temperature of the oven is the rankest nonsense, and could only originate in the brain of one totally devoid of chemical knowledge. The "Royal" contains it. It has no injurious action upon the system.

The crying of "Lime" in the way the Royal Baking Powder do is another trick to extricate themselves from the use of the powerful drug Ammonia in their powder.

DO NOT TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT.

Every housekeeper can prove the truth of our statements by placing a can of the "Royal" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell—"AMMONIA." This test will show that the "Royal" contains AMMONIA; that DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain Ammonia. The strength of our powder can be proven by the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior to the "Royal." It contains no Ammonia. The Royal contains Ammonia. The use of Ammonia in articles of food is believed to be injurious.—ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., M.D., Chemist of the department of Health, Brooklyn (N. Y.), May 20, 1884.

Price Baking Powder Co.

ONE HALF OFF FOR TEN DAYS. COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 7th. 100 ONE HUNDRED 100 SUITS OF SEASONABLE CLOTHES, all Fresh, New and desirable at a DISCOUNT of 50 Per Cent. from regular prices. HENRY L. PITCHER, SUCCESSOR TO M. C. SMITH & SON.

Kisses are Sweet, But it is a good thing to have such an excellent place as WHEELLOCK'S House Furnishing Ware. To select their 12 Styles of Printed Crockery. When they commence housekeeping, a few Jewett's Refrigerators left at special prices. Water Coolers, \$2.00 up. Jewett's Filters, \$2.00 up. Garden Yoses, \$5.00 up. Baby Carriages, all styles, Best, for Cream Freezers, Hammocks, 12 Jewett's Chamber Suits from \$2.00 to \$20.00. JEWELL'S IN GLASSWARE, Jewett's Gold Band China, 10 piece Tea Set, \$10.00. To sell in any quantity, and patch any time. Full line of Superior Groceries of Statuary, Baryne on the R. R., 24c canisters. New pieces in silverware, flower vases and Shaker Ralls.

THE Great Annual Closing Sale! OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS Commences MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7th, AT HALF-PAST FIVE AT J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS. White Block, Main Street. HEADQUARTERS FOR

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND Silverware, AT WEBB & HALL'S, Lappin's Corner. LIGHT COLORED Check and Plaid Suitings, AT A GREAT REDUCTION. They have the most stylish goods worn are neat and cool and do not show the dust. Everybody wears them in the cities, but they have failed to "go" here, and as an inducement for the people to "dress up" during their summer trips, I shall, this early in the season, make up to order any light colored suiting in my store at a very slight advance from actual cost. FRANK L. SMITH, Tailor, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

Real Estate. The Undersigned have for sale the following property: 219 acres 2 miles south of Clinton Junction. This is one of the finest farms in Rock county. For sale cheap—239 acres 1/4 of a mile south of Clinton Junction. This is one of the finest farms in Rock county. Also 58 acres of choice land, with good improvements, 1 1/2 miles out of city limits. For sale cheap if needed for once. 15 acres known as the Woodland Farm, 1 1/2 miles out of city limits. This is one of the best stock farms in the state. Several places in the city containing a few acres each, also vacant lots in the most desirable portion of the city.

THREE FLOURING MILLS With good machinery. Shops, Store Buildings, Etc. CAMPBELL & KLINEFELTER. ap18tdawly

SECURE A HOME OF YOUR OWN. Rather than pay landlords from 10 to 15 percent on the value of their property, as rent, I make the sale of Farms and City Property a specialty. My list of farms for sale includes the choicest in Rock County, at prices strictly in accordance with actual value. Homes and business property in the city for sale at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT DESIRED. C. E. BOWLES, Real Estate and Loan Agent. Office: Jackson & Smith's Block, Janesville, Wis.

Wool. I will pay highest market rate for wool at my warehouse. Receiving days on Saturdays and Mondays only. M. H. SOVERHILL. DR. D. ROBINSON, Physician and Surgeon, Janesville, Wis. Office, 22 West Milwaukee Street, Residence, 2nd house. Office hours, 9 to 11, 2 to 4, 7 to 9.



MISCELLANEOUS.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

**10 Per Cent. Discount**

To make room for fall stock I will sell all custom made goods at a discount of 10 per cent **FOR THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.**

**J. L. FORD,**  
Merohant Tailor,  
Opposite First National Bank,  
West Milwaukee St.

**TODD'S INDIA PALE ALE.**

The proprietor of Todd's Brewery begs to inform the public that he has introduced into his brewery the manufacture of **INDIA PALE ALE.**

This ale is brewed on the same principle as the celebrated ales of Bass, Allsop and others of Burton-upon-Trent, England.

**Its Advantages.**

Will keep in any climate, and remain any length of time on draught.

**PURITY.**

Is brewed entirely from the finest description of malt, and judicious blending of the hops of the Atlantic and Pacific states.

**NO OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS** enter into the composition of this splendid Ale. In instances where it is required that Ale should have the most and best principle developed to a maximum possibility and the alcohol property at a minimum, that desideratum is found in this wholesome Ale.

**Sample Room in Brewery alley way, east end Milwaukee St. Bridge.**

**Real Estate COLUMB: BLANCHARD & HALL,**

(Successors of H. H. Blanchard.)

We are not land sharks. We use no stock plans or devices to deceive people into buying what they don't want.

D.W. believe in square dealing and sell property on its merits guaranteeing everything to be as represented.

We have an extensive list of farm and city property of all kinds and can offer inducements so strong that we promise not to publish your private affairs to the world, or to any portion of the people if you deal with us.

**Come and see us and patronize us and be convinced.**

We solicit the patronage of all persons wishing to sell or rent property. If we fail to do so we make no charge. We show property at all costs. Come and make us a visit and take a ride with us on our opportunity to convince you that all we say is true.

**Money to Loan.**

**OFFICE OPEN DAY AND EVENING.**

**H. H. BLANCHARD, A. O. HALL,**  
Over Smith & Son's, adjoining store, Janesville, Wis.

**\$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY**

To SMOKERS OF Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former advertisement. No matter how small the amount of tobacco purchased, the holder of the deposit will be entitled to a share in the cash given away.

**P. A. WILLY, JR.,**  
General Agent for the State of Wisconsin, at Janesville, Wis., 100 N. 3rd St., Room 101.

**J. S. CARL, JR.,**  
General Agent for the State of Wisconsin, at Janesville, Wis., 100 N. 3rd St., Room 101.

Notes without picture of WILLY on the 10th of the month.

See our other announcements.

**THE GAZETTE.**

MONDAY, JULY 7.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY OF JANESVILLE, WIS. TERMS, DAILY, \$2.00 PER YEAR, PAYABLE QUARTERLY. WEEKLY, \$1.00 IN ADVANCE. AND \$1.50 PER YEAR OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTY. CENTS PER COPY.

**NICHOLAS SMITH,**  
PRESIDENT AND EDITOR.  
TERMS AND MANAGER, H. BLADON.  
**JOHN C. SPENCER,**  
CITY EDITOR.

**LONG DRAWN OUT.**

Not "Linked Sweetness," but Legislative Slowness.

**The Two Houses Keep Late Hours and Develop a Robust Desire to Disagree—Adjournment Prospects.**

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—The senate sat until 7:50 Sunday morning. After midnight several recesses were taken, and senators waited in the cloak-rooms, some dozing, others chatting, to hear the action of the house on the conference report which engaged the attention of that body all the night. As soon as word was brought that the house had taken a recess until afternoon, the senate followed suit and took a recess until 11:30 a. m.

Upon resuming, on motion of Mitchell, the appropriation bill for the erection of a public building at Erie, Pa., was introduced from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Manderson, who occupied the chair in the morning, presided after recess. This led to a little parliamentary squabble, beyond making the point that the Nebraska senator was in the chair solely by unanimous consent. This momentous question having been settled, an executive session was held. After executive session a recess was taken until 8:30. The general discussion bill was reported from the conference committee and agreed to. The report on the naval appropriation bill was made at 9:15.

In response to inquiries by Conger, explained that the house and senate were at a dead-lock in regard to the bill as passed, and unless some appropriations for the navy were to be made, the report should be adopted. He deprecated the short-sighted policy of the house in doing nothing for the navy, but recommended the passage of a joint resolution in lieu of the regular bill.

When the house bill providing for the navy establishment for the first six months of the current year reached the senate, Miller, of California, proposed an amendment providing the expenditure of any money on the four double-turreted monitors. This was adopted, and as amended was returned to the house for concurrence.

Allison presented a report of the conference on the consular bill, in which they asked the senate to recede from the amendment appropriating \$500,000 to carry out the neutrality acts. This was also agreed to, and then at 11 p. m. the senate again went into executive session. The doors were reopened in a few moments, and the senate took a recess until 10:10 a. m. Monday.

In the house there was considerable noise at times throughout the night.

The majority civil appropriation bill came to the house from the senate at 9 a. m., when Randall submitted the report. The committee agreed on all the amendments except Springer's, abolishing the fee system for the payment of United States attorneys and marshals. The bill came from the senate increased \$1,000,000 above what the house fixed it. In conference the senate conferees surrendered \$1,750,000, and the house yielded \$1,250,000, with \$500,000 dependent upon the points not agreed upon. Ryan, of Kansas, moved that the house recede from its disagreement; agreed to. He then moved further amendments substantially repealing the appropriations for the current year for these purposes, which were agreed to.

At 5 o'clock, Burns of Missouri submitted a report from the conference on the consular and diplomatic bill, and they could not agree. The report was adopted, in which the senate, substantially, receded from its position on the Nicaragua item of \$850,000, in which he stated the purpose was the purchase and extension of the Nicaragua maritime canal concession, and that \$1,300,000 was to be given to the twelve men who had incorporated themselves under the laws of the state of California. After the \$200,000, and \$1,500,000 was to come a bill for from \$750,000 to \$200,000,000 to carry the scheme to a conclusion. He charged the Republicans with attempting to transform themselves into the majority and carry this scheme, and threatened resistance to the last if such a purpose was insisted upon.

Blount, of Georgia, and Herbert, of Alabama, attacked the Nicaragua concession with considerable force. Potter, of New York, said he had carefully examined the subject, and believed the Nicaragua route by far the most feasible route for inter-oceanic water communication. He did not think the sun proposed a large one to trust to the treaty-making power, nor an extravagant price for so valuable a right. The executive could not dare not in the use of this money, go beyond the clear and manifest interest of the whole people of the country.

Baton of Connecticut, advocated concurrence in the senate amendment.

J. Cannon, of Illinois, did not understand that any part of the \$200,000 was to go to any corporation or individual. He said that appropriation, he said, was made in conformity with the law of 1792, under which appropriations had been made for every administration since that time. The house by a vote of 45 to 48 refused to recede from its disagreement, the bill was sent to a third conference, and at 7:30 a. m. the house took a recess until 8 p. m.

At 8 o'clock a recess was taken for fifteen minutes.

At the secretary of the senate announced their concurrence in the conference on the sundry civil bill, which was at once taken up in the house, and Randall submitted the conference report.

The bill as finally reported appropriated \$1,000,000, which is \$274,500 less than the bill as reported, and \$355,500 less than as passed by the senate. The report was adopted.

Randall reported that the conference on the naval bill, which was agreed to, and that report was adopted. Randall then introduced a bill appropriating 50 per cent. of the appropriation by last year's bill for the first six months in the current year, with such modifications as circumstances might require, providing for the completion of the steel cruisers—Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, and providing for their armament.

Next of Maine, obtaining the floor, read an extract from a speech of Cox, of New York, a few days ago, in which he quoted Admiral Porter in condemnation of the new cruisers. He then read a letter from Admiral Porter, dated July 2, 1898, in which the language, but expressing contrary view. Reed next read from a speech by Cox in which the exact language appeared as his own.

Cox replied with a good deal of warmth, and said that ignorance and ineffectual statesmanship, the man from Maine would be a disaster.

The bill was then passed.

Holman, of Indiana, submitted a report from the conference on the legislative bill, the house conferees receding from their disagreement to the one amendment in controversy relative to the clerks and senators.

After some discussion the report of the conferees was adopted, and at 9:25 the house took a recess of fifteen minutes to await the consular bill.

When the house reassembled the speaker announced general changes in committee membership, in the way of filling the places of those who will not be in the house next session.

Scale of North Carolina, being in the chair, Hiscock of New York, offered a resolution that the thanks of the house be given and hereby tendered to the Hon. John C. Carlisle, speaker of the house of representatives, for the able, efficient and strictly impartial manner in which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office, during the present session of congress. The resolution was received with signs of genuine satisfaction, and its unanimous adoption was the signal for a renewal of applause.

The naval bill with the senate amendment was received at 11 p. m. Randall contended that this was a violation of the report

scientific which it was proposed to eliminate the disagreement of the several conferees, and to which the secretary of the navy assented, and he asked non-concurrence in the senate amendment. The amendment was non-concurrence.

Hiscock, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a select committee of seven members to inquire into the manufacture of steel, especially as to its adaptability for military and naval purposes. Messrs. Randall, Hovatt, Barnes of Missouri, Crips of Georgia, Hiscock, and Pileys, were appointed members of the committee.

At 12 o'clock the house took a recess until 10 a. m. Monday.

**WINDSHIP'S FAST MILE.**

**With Running-Mate He Gets Over It in 2:09 3-4 Sporting Notes.**

CHICAGO, July 7.—There were several fine races at the Driving park Saturday, but the most notable time was made by Windship and running-mate in continuation of Friday's race with Frank and running-mate. Frank won on the first day in 2:15, and was the favorite. The first heat Saturday was won by Windship in 2:15 3/4, and that made the betting even.

In the next heat both teams went away steadily, but Windship and mate evidently had the four of the others, and opened up a gap of ten lengths before the half was reached, the time being 1:30 1/2. They kept going steadily, and in a few moments in the home stretch were enabled to win as they pleased in 2:09 3/4.

The fourth heat was the best of the race, both teams going away fast and steady and not making a break during the mile. Windship and mate led a length at the quarter, 32 seconds, but down the backstretch the pace was not so good, the first half being done in 1:05. Coming home Windship went along in gallant style, winning by a length in 2:09 3/4.

Felix won the unfinished special race, and St. Denis the 3-4 class.

At Washington park the winners were Thurlcroft, Venus, Ada Glen, Wedding Day, and Fishman.

**BASE BALL.**

CHICAGO, July 7.—Following is given the standing of the different ball leagues and associations, all inclusive of Saturday's games:

National league: Boston—games won 38, games lost 12; Buffalo—won 25, lost 23; Chicago—won 24, lost 20; Cleveland—won 20, lost 20; Detroit—won 11, lost 40; New York—won 23, lost 20; Philadelphia—won 10, lost 28; Providence—won 38, lost 14.

American association: Athletic—game won 25, games lost 20; Baltimore—won 27, lost 19; Brooklyn—won 20, lost 23; Cincinnati—won 20, lost 20; Columbus—won 23, lost 16; Indianapolis—won 11, lost 21; Louisville—won 20, lost 12; Metropolitan—won 30, lost 15; Pittsburgh—won 14, lost 21; St. Louis—won 23, lost 10; Toledo—won 15, lost 21; Washington City—won 9, lost 20.

Northwestern league: Bay City—games won 20, games lost 15; Ft. Wayne—won 19, lost 17; Grand Rapids—won 34, lost 10; MI. Acker—won 21, lost 21; Minneapolis—won 17, lost 20; Muskegon—won 10, lost 27; Toledo—won 27, lost 17; Quincy—won 20, lost 13; Terra Haute—won 13, lost 23; St. Paul—won 12, lost 23; Saginaw—won 27, lost 14; St. Louis—won 14, lost 23.

Union association: Kansas City—games won 3, games lost 12; Baltimore—won 20, lost 17; Boston—won 24, lost 14; Chicago—won 21, lost 23; Cincinnati—won 21, lost 20; Philadelphia—won 11, lost 23; St. Louis—won 20, lost 23; Washington City—won 21, lost 23.

The following games were played Sunday:

At Louisville—Louisville 5, Baltimore 1; at Cincinnati—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 4; at St. Louis—St. Louis 12, Allegheny 9; at Chicago—Chicago 7, New York 6—sun shines.

**Congressional Summary.**

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.—In the senate Logan made a denial of the charge that he was interested in a large tract of land in New Mexico, unlawfully taken from the Zuni Indians. The interstate commerce bill was postponed until December. The senate insisted on its disagreement to the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill reducing the number of customs and revenue officers. A new conference was ordered, and the house finally surrendered. The report of the conference committee in regard to the Nicaragua item to the fortification bill was agreed to.

The house of representatives refused to postpone for the session consideration of the Mexican pensions bill, by a vote of 124 to 135, and such time was consumed by filibustering. The conference committee on the consular appropriation bill reported disagreement on the item of \$200,000 for the Nicaragua project, and a motion to recede therefrom was lost. At the evening session the conference committee on the Mexican pensions bill, but Townsend objected.

Both houses of congress remained in session from Saturday morning till Tuesday night. Conference committees disposed of the fortification and sundry civil service appropriation bills on Sunday morning.

The senate finally yielded to the abridgment of the item of \$200,000 for the purchase of the iron in Nicaragua, and the house receded from its insistence on the salary system for court officials.

**Origin of Ammonia.**

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a cup of "Baker's" or "Arrow's" Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated; then remove the cover and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime, Potash, Bone Phosphates. Prove it by the above test. It is prepared by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

**REACHING OUT.**

The Cholera Gets a Fresh Grip in Franco.

Dr. Koch Thinks It Will Spread All Over Europe—A Second Case at Paris and One at Aix.

PARIS, July 7.—The official report from Marseilles states that twelve deaths occurred there during the twenty-four hours ending Sunday from cholera.

Special reports from Marseilles state that the number of deaths in that city from cholera during the twenty-four hours ending Sunday was fifteen, and that the disease is increasing in violence, owing to the intense heat.

The official report from Toulon gives the number of deaths during the past twenty-four hours as nineteen, and states that the epidemic has gained a fresh impetus from the heat.

The excitement in the city over the cholera has increased, and many tourists and others are leaving the city, having become alarmed at the reports received and the influx of persons from the cholera district. Sunday the second case of cholera was reported to the officials, and the vicinity in which the case occurred was immediately disinfected and the patient hurried off to the hospital.

Dr. Koch, the discoverer of the cholera germ in India, expressed hopes of being able to confine the cholera at Toulon to that district.

One death from cholera occurred at Aix, seventeen miles north of Marseilles, and several new cases are reported there.

Dr. Koch pronounces the disease at Toulon Asiatic cholera.

LONDON, June 7.—The "Times" Paris dispatch says that Dr. Koch has now abandoned hope of confining the cholera to the Toulon district, as he believed possible, and expresses his conviction that the disease will spread, not only into Germany, but all over Europe. The scourge, he says, has obtained too sure a footing to be confined within the borders of France. He advises immediate sanitary precautions throughout the continent.

**SENSATION IN A CHURCH.**

The Preacher Overcome in the Midst of His Sermon by Heat.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 7.—This Rev. Dr. Broadus was preaching in the Washington Avenue Baptist church, the congregation was surprised to see him stop abruptly in the middle of a sentence without making any explanation. He stopped back unsteadily to the chair behind him, and pit and sat down. Two members of the church ran to him and found him in a fainting condition. They assisted him to the residence of a number in the vicinity, where the congregation was dismissed by one of the deacons. Dr. Hart reported that he had been slightly affected by the heat. The patient soon improved under treatment, but was unable to preach in the evening, and no service was held.

Dr. Broadus is a well-known clergyman of Louisville, Ky. He has a summer residence at Asbury park, and was recently engaged to occupy the pulpit of the Washington Avenue Baptist church at the rate of \$75 a Sunday.

**CONDENSED NEWS.**

Five destroyed the works of the machine company at Newark, Ohio, valued at \$200,000, and forty dwellings at Lucille, Quebec, driving their occupants into tons.

Two probably fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in Dallas, Tex., where the mercury registered 102 degrees in the shade, and the water supply is so low as to cause great alarm.

On the ground of irreconcilable prejudice, James Dacey, the murderer of Alderman Gayton, of Chicago, secured a change of venue to McHenry county, and will be tried in September.

The sheriff at Dodge City has been compelled to place a special guard at the jail, to prevent the lynching of a gambler named David St. Clair, who killed a cattle-dealer named K. E. Schott.

Stanley, the African explorer, is on the way to England. The commander of the Congo and annulled the treaties made by Stanley with the natives of neutral territory.

The French government has decided to release the Montanar-Mines anarchists, but will not pardon Prince Kropotkin or Louis Mitchell. The commander of the police proposes to march to the city hall on July 14 with a red flag bearing the word "anarchy."

R. Ruggles, treasurer of Carroll county, Iowa, who recently removed to Nebraska, is now known to be a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. He had been elected to the Chicago board of trade. His default will be made good by wealthy brothers in New Hampshire.

The bull-fight at Dodge City on the national holiday attracted 9,000 persons, among them being many Texas cowboys. Two of the bulls were sent to the city to interest the brutal crowd. One of the Mexican matadors received what may prove to be a fatal wound in the ribs.

A tornado in the vicinity of Boody, Ill., cut a path about 300 feet wide for a distance of ten miles, wrecking everything in its course. The damage is estimated at \$60,000. Danville, Tolpao, Decatur, Havana, Canton, and Shelbyville Ill., Sioux City and Hubbard, Iowa, and Deadwood, D. T., were also visited and great damage was done. Four persons were killed in Columbus, Ky., by the blowing down of a barn.

Six sloops in Council Bluffs have closed out, but all the others are openly selling alcoholic drinks. Open doors are the order in Dubuque, with fictitious names for beverages, and there are no taxsmen, because public sentiment favors the dealers. Twenty-two liquor-dealers of Keokuk are selling hard drinks. Two druggists at Des Moines have taken out permits, but local brewers were refused them.

**Closing Up the Business.**

WASHINGTON CITY, June 7.—Things ran quiet at the capital Sunday, and at midnight the difference existing on the floor of the four appropriation bills, which stood in the way of final adjournment, had been adjusted. The naval bill was the only one of the fourteen general appropriation bills remaining undisposed of, and final adjournment about noon Monday seemed to be assured. Speaker Carlisle will leave Washington for Chicago early Monday morning, and Randall is expected to follow him in the afternoon.

Speaker Carlisle's absence will necessitate the election of a temporary speaker of the house, and Representative Blackburn will undoubtedly be selected to fill the place during the absence of the speaker.

President Arthur was at the capital Sunday night, and signed a number of bills, among others the fortification and postoffice appropriation bill. The river and harbor bill received his signature late Saturday night.

**"Bozenta" at Prentice & Evenson's.**

**A Marvellous Discovery.**

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dakota writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect and produced a permanent cure. He is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, or Bronchitis.

Trial bottles free at F. Sherer & Co's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

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**Our Stock of Hardware, Stoves and Farm Machinery Is complete, and as we buy for cash, we think we cannot be undersold. Trade with us and we will save you some money.**

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**At Cost and Less than Cost.**

All Persons knowing themselves indebted to me, are requested to call and settle their accounts. In order to dispose of my CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS will manufacture them to order **Lower Than Ever Known Before!**

Call at once and improve the opportunity, as I mean business.

**FRED SONNEBORN,**  
The Star Clothier, Myers' House Corner.

P. S.—My residence and adjoining lots on Milton Avenue, also for sale.

**Hardware, Tinware and Nails.**

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Specialist in all diseases of the throat, nose, and ears. Also a specialist in the treatment of the following diseases: Catarrh of the throat, nose, and ears; Hay fever; Asthma; Whooping cough; Diphtheria; Scarlet fever; Typhoid fever; Malaria; and all diseases of the blood.

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